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The United States as a Small Power.

true inwardness of the President's terms, disregarding such occurrences of Powers to enforce peace and protect small nations.

Admiral Fiske says in substance that if we were to go into such a league in our present state of military and naval inefficiency and unpreparedness we should be in the position of one of the small nations to be "protected," and not be one of the great protective factors of the proposed worldwide organization.

This idea does not appeal strongly to American pride; to American selfrespect, even.

Nevertheless, that is the truth of the matter, and ten hundred thousand words could not alter it.

Mr. Lodge at the White House.

Senator Lopge of Massachusetts does not feel the full weight of Presidential disfavor. Mr. Wilson declines peared from the White House invitation list. He is not persona non grata or victim of that service of humanity which he is incapable of comprehending and unworthy of assisting. For Mr. Lopge, congratulations. He

is a sociable creature, one who enjoys the amenities of polite intercourse accustomed to the graces of the banquet table, the drawing room and the ball room. As a guest he is sought after. Physically decorative, his dignified and manly beauty lends distinction to any gathering; he survives even the distortion of those gloomy carments in which the male human being drapes himself for evening festivities. He can wear a frock coat as it is given to few men to wear itwithout acquiring the outward semblance of a peripatetic vender of pills. To bar him from the White House vould be to sacrifice much : more than he himself would lose by the enforcement of the decree.

Let Mr. Longe hearten himself. He can see Gum Shoe BILL and JIM HAM in action and in repose: Colonel House he may occasionally observe on the public highways and adorning the receiving line. Let this sustain him as he contemplates his moral turpitude in not giving joyful assent to the dictates of the new freedom.

Mr. Wilson's Interest in the Land Forces.

When Mr. Wilson thought it was bilization of the National Guard for that General Hugh L. Scorr, Chief of Staff; General WILLIAM A. MANN, Chief of the Militia Bureau, and General LEONARD WOOD, the ranking officer of the army and the foremost authorwords, in reports and in testimony before the House Committee on Mill tary Affairs.

The President and his "colleagues on the hill" must share the responsiblilty for the legislation federalizing with the result that food is imported was to make the National Guard, recruited to a strength of 400,000 men, a last report on the trade of Germany first line of defence force. The plan prepared before the war by Sir Faan interested in it, and the exhibition mercial attaché in Berlin, the net improvoked censure. Its futility not ports of vegetable foods and foodstuffs Apparently Mr. Wilson is sensitive and that of the animal foods and Guard; nor had General Scorr or vance on the 1906-1910 average." Here that the Southern Congressmen care ons been condemned.

earnest consideration." But when he iron ore, £10,053,250; total, £106,000. training is needed and will accomplish total imports. Next in importance army and navy of the United States"? over stock, strut up and down, and when a great deal, but it can be had without were silk, salipeire and rubber, with That because the Treasury is short a clerk finishes with a real customer compulsory military service," we fear a total of £27,000,000, or 5 per cent. of last year's defensive programme may and rushes over to see what is wanted. he betrayed a secret hostility to the the total import trade; while oils, jute be thrown overboard? proposal. Moreover, Mr. Wilson dis- and tin, another group, were valued missed the demand for preparedness at £12,000,000. urged it in a speech in Congress. Later tions and equipment, and unless Gerpublic opinion compelled Mr. Wilson many can supply them in equal or to do something, and he advocated greater quantities from her own terthe West, only to turn his back upon she is falling steadily behind, for her Wilson to visit that city and expound

the plan on his return to Washington, The Sun break faith with Secretary Garageon, and give his support to Chairman HAY, who was pulling wires to bring about the federalization of the National Guard. Mr. Wilson's sudden conversion had an unpleasant odor of politics.

Therefore we should advise the adocates of compulsory military training not to attach too much importance to the President's profession of in terest in their cause. A study of the remarks Mr. Wilson made to the Maryland delegation on Thursday would disclose no enthusiasm for practical preparedness.

Putting Teeth in Safety First.

Eight women and four men lost their lives in a fire at 283 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, on November 6, 1915, and in the investigation which followed it was disclosed that the statutes enacted to protect factory operatives from such perils had been violated. SAMUEL BARKIN, an occupant of the building, has now been sentenced to two and a half years in the State prison for culpatable negligence in the case. His are the first conviction and sentence under the New York has an excellent code for

the safeguarding of the lives of workers. It has been found difficult to Admiral Fiske has got as near as enforce its provisions. Employers any other American intelligence to the and employees alike have violated its proposal that we shall enter a league as the Triangle fire and numerous others which differed from it only in hat their toll of lives was not so great. It has been easy and popular to denounce the owners for sordidness in exposing their operatives to unnecessary dangers, but it should be remembered that the workers themselves have proved reckless and difficult to manage. BARKIN's conviction and sentence will impress on employers the fact that the law carries penalties for offenders. Where the probability of a fatal blaze has not moved them to compliance with its requirements the possibility of a stay in Sing Sing may be effective.

So far as the employees are concerned their bosses have a simple method of enforcing good behavior. The dismissal of recalcitrant workers will soon bring discipline into the shops; and obedience to the law will to appear on the same platform with hereafter mean something to the men him, but his name has not disap- at the head. We believe that the sentence pronounced on BARKIN Will do more to insure safety in factories than the inspections of all the officials whose names are on the city payroll could accomplish.

Are the Central Powers Nearing the End of their Resources?

In the "Ordeal of Battle" Mr. OLIven speaks of three periods of war: the onset, when success depends upon swiftness of action; the grip, when trained numbers may win; and the "drng of war," when victory should go to the side with the deepest purse. Mr. JOHN B. C. KERSHAW in an article in the January Fortnightly Review maintains that the great war is now in the third period. He deals with the economic aspects of the conflict, and as the Enfente Allies are in control of the sea and hitherto have been able to import all the food and raw materials they actually needed, in spite of inroads made by submarine watfare upon their mercantile marine, Mr. Kershaw devotes most of his an actor like John Mason be emare operating on interior lines econom

ically as well as militarily. The wish, of course, is father to the thought when this English statistician says that "even if the German nation the sake of indecency, two attempts could realize the whole of their investments at home and abroad at the prices ruling before the outbreak of war, their financial ability to continue the struggle beyond a three years limit might be doubted." But "due to my colleagues on the hill" (the this financial ability, whatever it may Capitol) to pitch into a delegation of be after two and a half years of war. the Maryland League for National can add but little to the resources in Defence for saying forcibly in a food produced in the territories be memorial read to him that the mo- longing to and occupied by Germany and her allies, and as to raw me border service was a failure, he forgot terials used in the making of munitions and of other war equipment the case seems to be worse.

As to Germany herself there is significant statement made in a publication of the Imperial Statistical Ofity on preparedness, had said exactly fice in 1912, as follows: "Upon an the same thing, if not in the same agricultural area which has in size remained practically unchanged, German agriculture has endeavored to supply a population, increasing in numbers and wealth, with food in ac cordance with the increased demand. the Organized Militia. Its purpose in increasing quantities for the upkeep of the population." According to the was lobbled through Congress by those CIS OPPENHEIMER, the British comeven the beneficiaries can now deny. in 1912 had a value of £102,425,000 is weighing in the scale against the when condemnation is uttered by mere foodstuffs was £48,750,000, the total New York, Philadelphia, Washington, civilians. We are sure that the Mary- being £151,175,000. "This represents," landers had no intention of reflecting says Mr. Kenshaw, "an increase of Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle? upon individuals in the National £41,000,000 or nearly 37 per cent. ad-General Wood. They have taken are the imports of six leading raw ma- nothing for coast defences and everypains to say soe It is the system that terials in 1912; cotton, raw and waste, thing for dredging the crick? £27,012,000; hides and skins, £18,133,-Mr. Wilson after his display of 000; wool, raw, £17,895,000; timber peevishness promised the delegation and building materials, £16.774,350; ington is to be paid for as an item of he said; to give compulsory service his "most copper, raw and scrap, £16,035,750; said that "unquestionably physical 000, or 20 per cent, of the value of the as providing "for increases in the training is needed and will accomplish total imports. Next in importance army and navy of the United States"?

rather cavallerly, in fact with filp. All these raw materials are essention't realize them, then it doesn't dame and approaches. No, she does not pancy, when Representative Gardner tial to the manufacture of war munistopped or not. Continental Army in speeches in ricky and from provinces occupied

need in the great war is urgent and to its people his theory of the equalconstant. Mr. KERSHAW, it should be noted, speaks of these imports as net

after deducting the exports." It is admitted that Austria-Hungary "is less dependent upon outside sources." In 1912 her net imports of food amounted in value to only £3,940,000. She could have been selfsupporting in time of peace. In 1912 Austria-Hungary's imports of wool, coal and coke, copper, hides and of the total. Turkey, already an economic burden, is dismissed with scant notice, because the Balkan wars almost finished her. As to her crop potentialities Mr. Kesshaw observes that "it may be doubted whether the resources of Turkey in Asia can be exploited in time to have any effect ipon the issues of the present war." Bulgaria was an exporter of food products in 1912, but their value was only £4,253,000. As this is Bulgaria's third war in a brief period, agriculture is neglected. She probably has only a small surplus of food for her allies at the best.

Mr. KERSHAW estimates that Belgium can contribute foodstuffs worth £10,000,000 to the German need. Poland £15,000,000 and captured French territory £5,000,000, desolated Serbia hardly anything. He asserts that Germany faces a deficiency, stated in pounds sterling, of £100,-000,000. The outlook for supplying the deficiency in essential raw materials, except Iron ore, coal and oil (from Galicia) he regards as hopeless. Every month of war, he affirms. will bring the Central Powers nearer "the catastrophe that awaits them." However, there remains the chance of an irresistible offensive in the West and it is said that preparations for it are now being made.

The Evil Spirit in the Film.

WILLIAM A. BRADY, who is always interesting when he discusses the stage or the screen, is not sanguine about the immediate money future of the motion pictures. He tells the legislative committee that some day all will be well with the unspoken drama, but just now its expansion is in a "disastrous direction." He thinks there has been "an overproduction of pictures." We should suggest the insertion of the word "bad" before the word "pictures." The in dustry itself has advanced in the par ticulars of larger and finer theatres and more perfect technical results. Some producers have gone forward in the matter of splendid staging, using the outdoors to their best advantage and to the great pleasure of the spectators. They have presented to get their full share, and sometimes more the eye the vastnesses that were be-

yond the grasp of the stage. But what of the dramatic in the movies? It has not gone forward and it has gone back. The greed of certain managers and the grossness or stupidity of their producers has resulted in throwing upon the screens a flyblown mess of kinetoscoped rot. There seems to be a fever among these managing spirits to make the movies nasty even when it is not necessary for financial success, and when pears this season to have abandoned the the material at hand could be woven part of public benefactor in this respect, into something pleasing to the spectator and profitable to the producer. Brooklyn police court the other day Why, otherwise, should the talents of but it would appear that that company's space to the Central Powers, which ployed to film a procession of seductions? Why, otherwise, should a plot by Jules Verne, already a scenario the Public Service Commission for this of clean, exciting adventure, be so district which is posted in many of the distorted as to include, utterly for cars, requiring the companies to have at rape? There must be heroines in every screen drama, we suppose, to but is it quite necessary that they tain in all such cars, "whenever the in any way. shall be the subjects of hideous at- degrees (Fahrenheit)" a temperature of the President of Humanity? BREFM. tack? Not that all the motion pic- not less than forty nor more than sixtyture dramas are infected with dis- five degrees above zero," unless preeases of the erotic imagination. There vented by circumstances beyond their are plenty of clean picture plays, quite enough to prove that all can Interborough's failure to maintain "suitand should be clean.

ple thereof, for the white magic that awaits the wand of a gifted manager's vision; for the drama that gives telligence, normal imagination and a decent mind.

Hurt You."

that it has already come to a point who the day of the period between Hazard, Kentucky; at Attalla, Ala- period beginning on April 15 and endbama; at Neck o' Woods, Georgilina, defence of such cities as Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, New

Do the mass of Americans realize

the hog killing and barbecue in Wash- of a talk I had with a druggist recently "national defence"? That revenue to meet the feasters' bill is to be labelled out a pharmacy to prowi about in If the American people realize these

things they can stop them. If they

At any moment a deputation from Vera Cruz is likely to invite President

ity between great nations and small.

Just as we suspected; the leak came

The attitude of college students toward universal military training is not to be correctly estimated from the reports of those young gentlemen who cut classes in order to go before committees and declare themselves. These youngsters are representative only of the playful entrit of the campus: they leather, fron and steel and cotton were | ure pranksters and junketeers. At Yale, valued at £20,786,000, or 14 per cent, of the students who took the trouble to vote on the matter, 1,101 were for and 286 were against training. prove the vote a genuine expression of no at Princeton and four to one at state of mind among the collegians.

Swagger sticks will be popular at Palm

Who dares to believe now that miliary preparedness has not the unquestioning support of the American peo-

It is not likely that the Armenian question will bother Mr. Wilson's peace league to any great extent. The number of Armenians surviving at the end of the war will be so inconsiderable as to remove their troubles from the field of justiciable questions.

When the pork bills come up in the Senate that body can do no better than o adopt the motto of the Verdun defenders: "They shall not pass."

The daylight savers are about to hole convention here just as the days are engthening. Why could they not have ome to the rescue last September 21?

A crucial question is whether what President Wilson calls "the organized major force of mankind" would albe absolutely just in its treatment of the organized, or disorganminor force of mankind.

The Administration's activities in Mexico have ted to one peace without victory after another—and the final result is chaos.

President Wilson reiterates his de

rotion to the National Guard despite the fact that the organization is neither national nor a guard. And now, in furthering "the liberty

of national evolution," the Germans are deporting Serbs into glavery. It's too bad that Humanity's only prefers generalities to details.

Germany may consent to peace without victory since her victory without peace seems somewhat unsatisfactory.

TRANSIT CALORIES. Consideration of Heated Units

New York Transportation. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The railway companies of this town

than their share, of popular and official criticism, with kind words few and far It seems no more than common justice, therefore, to make public note of the fact that these corporations. during even the bitterest days of this winter and for many winters past, have without any official suggestion or combeen serving the public convenience and health, at considerable expense to themselves, by keeping the temperature of their cars, surface, elevated and sub way, at a comfortably high level. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company apcertain of its officials summoned to a alleged sin of classed as an offence against the law.

There has been in force for the last seven years, it is true, a regulation of "closed cars in service for the transportation of passengers between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of April in each year" equipped outside temperature is less than forty control. This regulation the companies have consistently obeyed, except for the able apparatus for heating by electricity" There is no money in the business in its horse drawn closed cars "in sernow, Mr. Brany says. There should vice for the transportation of passen mum of sixty-five degrees, but the com-

> negligence on its (their) part." hard for the man in the street car to piece of speech. ing on October 15, if, as the calendar instructs us, each year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

NEW YORK, January 26. H. B. C. WOMEN WHO LOAF.

Agonized Cry of a Druggist Whose

Store Is a Hangout.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some reader of THE SUN may suggest some sort of employment for women who Do the American people realize that loaf about drug stores. In the course "'Twas calm beneath the daisies

> "I wonder why so many women pick Every day, Sunday included, they drift in here, lean on the show cases, paw milady greets him with a frown. 'No. 'm just waiting,' she says. clerk comes out from the cubbyhole where they mix medicine.

want anything. "Eight or nine overdressed women strut up and down the store keeping nost of the clerks on tenterhooks all the time. And there is not ten cents worth of business in the whole bunch." NEW YORK, January 26.

TAXING PROFITS.

Great Injustice to Partnerships at Against Corporations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Kitchin, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has stated that: "It is proposed to tax profits of corprofits are in excess of 8 per cent. of the capital invested." I will say nothing of the general objection to such a tax, but wish to point out the great injustice and hardship of coupling nerships" with "corporations" in levy-

A corporation has officers, president, secretary, treasurer, &c., all of whom Princeton the vote was 503 to 92. The may receive very large salaries, which negative building is large enough to are included in the expenses to be deducted in calculating the profits. It can opinion, and the ratio, five ayes to one easily be understood that these salaries and similar expenses may be so great Yale, is indicative of a pretty healthy that the profits of the corporation will not exceed 8 per cent, on the capital, in which case they will be subject to no tax.

partnership is another matter Two or more persons compose it, and do business with some success on a limited capital. The money they earn is due to a very large extent to the personal service they render and not to the captital employed. In the case of corporation the officers who perform this service receive salaries, which But in the partnership no such deduction can be made because the compensation of each partner is a share of the profits and not a salary. This shows how much reater hardship such a tax would be to the partnership than to the corpora-

Suppose a corporation with \$100,000

capital makes a gross profit of 20 per profit on the capital, as it has all gone of 8 per cent, on the \$100,000 will be in the case of a partnership with a very small capital, where the entire profit results from the most laborious pose a corner grocery conducted by from 4 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. They have a capital of \$5,000 and make \$3,500 each, a total of \$7,000. They would be taxed on the excess while the big corporation with a \$20,000 president, taking life easy and living in luxury, would escape all tax.

There are many partnerships conducting business on borrowed capital, where the hardship would be still greater. An exemption of \$5,000 capital in addition to 8 per cent, on capital would not in very many cases remove the discrimination against partnerships. Again, why should a "partnership" be taxed when a similar business next door carried on by a single pro prietor is not taxed?

The principle of taxing busines if a penalty must be imposed for suc-cess, on profits in excess of 8 per cent. on capital is entirely wrong. a tax must be imposed it should be on net profits on sales, say, in excess of 10 per cent. of such sales. H. E. D. NEW YORK, January 23.

WHO SHALL PAY!

Perhaps the Exposed Customers Will Make Up a Purse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: HAVE the expert accountants of the Congressional leak committee determined compensation to be paid to the clerks of stock exchange houses who will be com- able home. pelled to compile the information the

committee desires? active oninion of this burden that has twenty hours a day. The average was how to display welled up in his heart probably twelve hours, and to this should and communicated itself to the dead. be added many Sundays and holidays.

At the present time a respite has come to us in the lessened volume of business being transacted on the exchange, and a hope for a rest to compensate and recuperate for the excessive energy expended seemed imminent, but instead we face this enormous volume of extra work supply that "heart interest" about with "suitable apparatus for heating by which will require weeks to complete which the managers so glibly talk, electricity," and directing them to main- without hope of reward or compensation

To whom are we to look for help? To NEW YORK, January 26.

O. E. NON D.

Comeuplus-Comeuppance, But How

About the Word "Druthers"? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr David A. Curtis Q. E. D.s very well on be money in it. There will be plenty type may still be seen making their uppance," but the problem of "comeupins" and "comein it for the managers who learn that rickety way under the Municipal Build- one ever intended any difference of meanthe public is hungry for more films ing. Sometimes in July and August ing and that the "ance" ending is the of the clean earth and the clean peo- the temperature in the closed cars which result of careful coining by the New may be run on the various lines does England refiners. I have heard "comemount well above the prescribed maxi- upins" in the South among both whites panies believe themselves warranted in filment of a perfectly proper vengeance,

There is another odd piece of lingo

How about it? Is it rare or common

What'd you ruther have?

Passaic, N. J., January 25. Pins and Pance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Comeuppance met Comeupins On an editorial page;

'Comeupins," said Comeuppance. "I'm in a bloody rage-

Have nothing else to do, We're yanked into the limelight

While aged men do stare

But not two of a kind!"

"And even old man Greenlaw Must eke relieve his mind; And so admits that we are straight.

"Comeupins," cried Comeuppance,
"Our wors have just begun,
With 'Constant Reader' in reserve I'm leary of THE SUN!" "Comsuppance," said Comsupins.

Our sorrows we'll assuage; Let's drink a famous Ramos fit And vanish from the stage!" NEW YORK, January 25. C. F. S.

THIRTY.

John Vare was 30, and he turned again to that moving chapter in which William James speaks of the power of the will to fix habit and the way in it is the will that determines a man' habits, but by 30, if he read James aright, the habit generally masters the

John Vare knew that his youth was iver. It had been a pleasant time He looked forward with a restrained anticipation to old age, when he might revert, he hoped, to some of the irresponsible joyousness of boybood. In excuse, to belittle all his utterances

In the meantime he must do every thing for which life had been given ever may be said as to the spirit in He was 30; such power of will as he had would not be greatly enhanced in the years to come. Such habits as he had would not suffer many foundation it was too late to repair the error now. He must build as well as he could on the courses laid. His mind wandered back to the days

in high school when he had worked at great tension to keep at the head of a ather brilliant class. This had caused a breakdown. Sent away to a boarding school, he took a long time to get his bearings. But in his last year there he had been near the top in his studies. He had not matured as rapidly as

he had progressed. College, with its unwonted freedoms, its utter lack of emphasis on the things he excelled in, marked a reaction. He made few civilized. friends and found himself outside the main current of college life. Running vild, he voluntarily ended his college time in the middle of the four year term. Work for a wage claimed him, cent., or \$20,000, but the officers' sain-ries amount to \$20,000. There is no illness put a period to this stage. After he recovered he went West working in salaries and there is nothing to tax. at his trade and getting new perspec pose a partnership has a capital of tives on the things outside it. And \$100,000, and makes a gross profit of then by some direction within him (did it really come from within him? he wondered) he threw up everything and made and \$12,000 will be taxed. A entered a business combining peril, still greater hardship would be inflicted physical hardship and contact with everything his life had shielded him from

go down to the sea in ships. Enduring its trials with what fortitude he could summon, John Vare was overwhelmed by the conviction that here he had touched the bedrock of existence. Here was a stratum of life so deep, so hard that none could drill deeper; here was cent. on \$5,000, or on \$6,600, an experience to serve forever after a touchstone by which to test the worth of all that might befall him, and he felt that by comparison with what he was now confronting anything else He returned home to find his father

> dying. For days John Vare could not find himself alone without reproaches. If he had only known. If his unchecked imagination had only been exercised on things here at home. When all was over and he had gone back to work he had before him a vision as magnificent as any vouchsafed to man. It was the vision of his father-silent, anxious, in pain-gripping the arms of the chair as he sat him down before his desk and compelled himself to do the day's work. His father had not known where he was: in the clutch of a mortal sickdoubted his son? But there had been

iety as the days slipped by without any time on earth grew less. Thank God, he had not been too late

of disappointment and deepening anx-

at the last! thought John Vare. And that had been nearly ten years ago, and now he was 30. He lifted his There was his mother reading. There was his wife, sewing Upstairs were his children-the grand-As one of them I think I speak their children. For there was some one else ent too. John Vare could almost been so thoughtfully placed on their see him sitting in a vacant chair by shoulders. For the past two years we the fireside and the boundless love and who live under the domination of Govhave labored frequently as many as affection that he had never known

WHERE DICKENS STAYED. Anna E. Dickinson's Memories of the Mansion House, Belleville.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The editorial paragraph in THE SUN of Tuesday referring to the burning of the old seas should be free to all, and if we be-Mansion House at Belleville, Ill., one of lieve in the doctrine of equality of rights led the German people shall be exercise. the stopping places of Charles Dickens in the world, no one can gainsay the and cast out from them. If this can be on his American tour of which he made justice of this proposition. When any done through the awakening to the truth particular mention in his "American nation or group of nations, through the of the German people themselves are Notes," recalls memories, and among exercise of power, excludes any other with their cooperation, as may well have them is the amusing one in the experi- nation or group of nations from access pen, and as England hereof seems ence of Anna E. Dickinson, as related in to the sea or other avenues of open com- desire to effect, so much the better. Up her book "A Ragged Register." reminis- merce no such thing as peace can be what surer foundation, before the milecent chronicles of a lecture tour through assured. It is inevitable that a virile nium, could a concert of Powers ret the West. Miss Dickinson, on her way people to whom the right of free ap- than the awful lesson that will night at Belleville, a stop she "had to controlled should seek in the course of such a curse upon the world shall laugh over." Belleville, she recalls, "is time to break their fetters and force self be accursed and shall suffer to but thirty miles from St. Louis, yet the their way out into the open so that they punishment for the wrongs be houses and lands and people were sights, may buy and sell, on equal chance at commit? Nobody but Dickens could do justice to least, to supply their own needs and in New York, January 26 them. He once did so. Belleville is a place marked in his 'Notes.' He came to it on a hig hunt, and they still show the bit of an inn at which he stopped, and are and negroes, always expressing the full of stories of him. My driver was The Ship's Cook Tells of Doctoring Snowy the Floor, Studded With State the son of the old hotel keeper-keeper the spectator credit for common in- presenting the excuse that these infrac- which agrees with the understanding of of the hotel now himself, a yellow haired, tions of the rule are not "due to any most of your correspondents, and I have long legged gawk, who narrated with why the Public Service Commission in other parts of the country, but "down and how he Dickens—went on a gloriin its wisdom should in framing its East" and up the Hudson folk gener- ous bust. He ain't noways related to Sandfort. "What You Don't Know Won't heating rule have transposed the names ally get it "comeuppance," and either you, be he?" "No," said I, somewhat wonof the months April and October it is way it certainly makes a very good dering, the mystery being somewhat elucidated by the query, 'I say, Missus Dickens, where shell I hey your trunk checked Buenos Ayres and Salto Oriental. One flery beacons, Beteigens and Hare guess. Certainly the period between There is another odd piece of lingo ens, where shell I hev your trunk checked day of high sea, making quick turn head the many stars are the 15th day of October and the 15th which I have never seen threshed out, on to? The hotel had been built on the from the table to the oven to take out us from their vast removed. where the Government building at day of April in each year" must be the and that is "druthers." I heard it first old one—the old one now degraded to a hen house—the most comical place, with I struck the edge of the range with a northern world cold and deep window seats, and a ridiculous three such force that it cut a big gash across cornered cupboard and a door set into the tibia. Being young then I did not day will have come, and the tibia. the room opposite the cupboard, also pay any attention to it, and unfortu-three cornered, and furniture that had nately almost every day it happened begin. January is almost apparently descended from the Ark.

Everything was scrupulously clean, an The head carpenter of the scrupulously clean, and the head carpenter of the scrupulously clean, and the head carpenter of the scrupulously clean, and the head carpenter of the screen control of the screen control

> week. have at least a night's sleep, but, al- mutton kidney suct. in the flerce assaults of the gale, "a healed completely and very quickly. wind, as my landlord remarked in the morning, that 'was enough to blow the mutton suct. The rosin is the same, but GOSHEN, January 25. ED MOTT.

What the Quartermaster Didn't Do. To The Epron or THE SUN-Sir: It ems strange that a soldier should ceive such a beautiful letter of com: tion for resenting an insult to the flag from his superiors as Quartermaster Luksich got the other day. I should imagine that they would have risked a rebuke from our commander of the forces. Would not the recruiting officer have been right if he had said, "We are too proud

to fight," cleaned the flag and raised it NEW YORK, January 26. H. J. FISCUER.

AN INTERPRETATION OF MR. WILSON'S "PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY."

The President's Purposes Must Be Considered With Careful Separation of Idealistic Statement and Practical, Immediate Effect.

President Wilson's foreign policy, in order to maintain their national existertain respects, has been conducted in ence. manner to create such an intense feelat war. upon the subject and to doubt their sincerity. This is unfortunate; for whatwhich Mr. Wilson's speech to the Senate on January 22 may be understood and received by the peoples at war, and whatever may be the effects to flow therefrom, it must be recognized assthe expression in bold form of the principles that should govern the brotherhood of man in nationalistic aspect, Unless we submit passively to the idea that the passions, the greed or the necessities of man will render wars - inevitable, and hence that efforts to avert them will

be futile until the minds of all men are just and the hearts of all men are pure. must not be waived, set aside as without practical value. They are based, I submit, upon the only foundation upon which permanent peace can reasonably be assured as between those nations that come within the classification of Putting aside the theory that in the even though unconscious, origin of all great wars is the struggle for existence which obeys natural laws and recog-

nizes no sentiment whatsoever, the only hope of securing a lasting peace is to remove, as far as possible, the visible causes that lead to war. Racial antipathles, religious antagonism, the desire for revenge for past spollation, as well as the lust for conquest, are among these causes. Terms imposed upon heaten for which leave these springs of human action still a living, vital and cure a future peace, however much they may accomplish in the way of present satisfaction to the victor. It is idle for one to say that he fights for a moral issue who creates a new moral issue by imposition of burdens and penalties upon the vanquished that go beyond the actual requirements of an extirpation of the immediate evil inspired conflict. By his phrase "a peace without victory" Mr. Wilson endeavored to define his meaning. Here again, he leaves room for some doubt but we may hope that he does not intend to suggest the idea of a peace wrongs that have been committed, and the restoration of territories invaded, but rather that he warns against the commission of new wrongs by a victor'

oppression which in themselves would form the seeds for future wars. eral scheme proposed by Mr. Wilson earth when it appears to rest entirely upon the elimination of the usual an known causes of war? What proposi tion of his is there that is not in accord with the highest dictates of humanity yes, and of political wisdom, and tha we have not ourselves already striven to establish, and to some extent, in so far as our own affairs are concerned, have not already established? Let them word, as the pain grew sharper, as the be stated in the order in which they are presented, and in the most elementary

(a) Equality of rights: political, economic and natural. This is at the very

basis of our democracy.

(b) Governments shall derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. This is the essence of our

ernments devoted to a different religious humanity and in defiance of the sefaith and purpose. To the accomplish- laws of man, it seems to England as ment of this end we have given emphatic should seem to us, that the seed for utterances to our abhorrence of the con- which this evil fruit has come should ditions imposed upon the Jews in Russia, destroyed, so that it may no longe the Armenians in Turkey and the Poles annoy the earth with its presence

in their dismembered country. (d) A direct outlet to the great high- man nation nor the crushing of the Ger ways of the sea by actual contact with man people to a point from which the the sea or by a guaranteed right of way. cannot arise and again take their proper If, as we have always maintained, the place in the world. It does mean be lecture in St. Louis, had to stop one proach to other peoples is forbidden or have been taught that he who brist

(e) Freedom of the seas. In its true ing of chagrin and apprehension that there is a disposition, not without some right of neutrals to carry on legitimate ocean commerce unhindered by nations Controversy on this subject has rested upon different views of "the right of neutrals" in such case as affected by the assumed right of the beligerents. Unless superior force is to be the arbiter these relative rights mus be determined by agreement standing upon the recognition of the sea as the exclusive property or highway of resingle people on earth, but of all alike We have long asserted this principle and have perhistently endeavored to secure appropriate agreements in recognition

(f) Limitation of armaments whereby they shall be made a power for order merely and not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence. proposition assumes the creation of concert of Powers whose respective military forces shall be available in combination for the purpose only of "preserving the peace."

(g) Abstention from alliances while would be provocative of a competition for power; and (h) each nation "to be left free to determine its own policy. its own way of development, unhindered unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great in power." Can it be doubted that if these two propositions were adopted and an adherence there: was controlled by a federation for the avoldance of war armed conflicts be tween nations would cease? Aithoug hardly a safe illustration, for reason that are obvious, it is fair to point our own system, wherein many inde pendent Governments having certain dependent powers live together harms niously and prosper under like restrict

The declaration of Mr. Wilson muinevitably have a beneficial and in portant influence that will make itself felt in any event during the period of reflection that will follow the war, if no now. It marks a step forward in the of nations, like individuals, should be measured by the highest moral law. is doubtful, however, if it will swere the European belligerents from the course as at present contemplated. Mar ready to live under the protection "the golden rule" nor to govern itself its principles. No man or group of me smarting under grievances however just enduring the agonies of personal los through death and destruction of prop erty, whose souls are filled with the pur pose of inflicting punishment however fever which influences their vision who the poison is still in the veins; nor can they who have suffered thus through breach of faith and the thirst for power of their foe visualize a peaceful futurbased upon that foe's good faith at obedience to the dictates of justice. Em land has again had demonstrated, as times before, the necessity of a super fleet in defence of her national existent It is unthinkable that she should cons to abandon that superiority without substitution of some other form of sured protection which will not depe

sonably conceivable combination again her. Whether or not that safety sult from the suggested convert of Powers is a question that can only be d termined by an experience of years in conditions that would assure it. Believing as England does, and a

do, that this is a war of aggression (c) The guarantee of security of life, pared for and brought about in further ial lance of a scheme does not mean the destruction of the G-CHARLES E. RUSHMORE

the Dark Arch Above.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS TO

winter's firmamental sun queen

GALEN IN THE GALLEY. IN WINTER'S WHITE CAVE

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with very much interest the article brilliant sky diamond Sixton

about the ambrine of Dr. Barthe de glittering gloriously amid to I am not at all doctor or nurse, but is regnant near the zenith, and simply a chef cook. In 1879 I was chef grand constellation Orlow, on a steamship between Montevideo and in splender, brightly and roasting chickens, my foot slipped and vales and hills white w

we gaze upon the world The head carpenter of the ship, secaround us, upon the unheard of luxury through the last half ing me occupied to dress it, told me a which so short a time of remedy. He said: "Take a small, clean and fragrant, we me Miss Dickinson says she expected to vessel, put over a slow fire, put in some to ourselves When melted strain | An old year dies. though it was midwinter, the night was it, add half as much rosin and stir, sultry as August, and during the night Take off fire, and when cold add spirit a terrific storm of thunder and light- of turpentine. Apply to wound, if small ning and tempest broke over the prairie quantities at first, so as not to close the and the quaint inn was rocked ominously wound." With this treatment my wound Dr. Sandfort used wax, while I did use

> he does not mention turpentine. The most recent discoveries were of common use by our great-great-grandfathers, and the science never paid any attention to them for the simple reason that they could not be found in the codex or were only used by ignorant LOUIS S. NOGUE, RYE, January 25.

> Missouri Still Remembers Her Heroes, From the Mayaville Pilot. A couple of town boys broke a pane of glass in the post office one night last week. Postmaster Weldon thought the James

boys were rushing the place.

Hart's name) Theatre Co

And s

NEWTON, Mass., January The Stages of Harrigan and Harl-To THE Entrop of THE ST T Harrigan and Harts

A longer day succession

On Winter's couch, is

Some sern last leaf bills

and hill

From cottage chimnes

out they went to the Four Theatre, west of Sixth avenue, and tree there to Thirty-lifth etral all

CHARLES NAMED

way. NEW Your, January 26.